

Korelasi antara Tipe Hematoma Intrakranial dengan Kejadian dan Beratnya *Post Traumatic Headache* (PTH)

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang dan Tujuan: Keluhan sakit kepala setelah cedera otak traumatik (COT) disebut sebagai *Post Traumatic Headache* (PTH), yang dapat terjadi setelah cedera otak ringan, sedang atau berat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menemukan korelasi antara tipe hematoma intrakranial dengan kejadian dan beratnya PTH.

Subjek dan Metode: Penelitian observasional cohort prospektif pada 31 pasien, umur 13–59 tahun, laki-laki dan perempuan, yang mengalami COT ringan atau sedang. Pengambilan sampel secara *consecutive sampling*. Parameter yang dicatat adalah umur, jenis kelamin, berta badan, *Glasgow Coma Scale* (GCS), tipe hematoma intrakranial, kejadian PTH dan beratnya PTH dengan menggunakan skor *numeric rating scale* (NRS). Analisis korelasi linier dengan dua variabel dengan analisis korelasi Spearman. Korelasi dianggap signifikan bila koefisien korelasi (R) $> 0,4$ dan $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Seratus persen pasien subdural hematoma (SDH) dan *Intracerebral Hematoma* (ICH) mengalami post traumatic headache dan hanya 70,6% pada pasien EDH. Pasien dengan *depressed fracture* tanpa perdarahan intrakranial mengalami PTH sebanyak 33,3%.

Simpulan: Perdarahan yang terjadi dibawah duramater menunjukkan kejadian PTH yang paling tinggi.

Kata kunci: Cedera otak traumatik, hematoma intrakranial, *numeric rating scale*, *post traumatic headache*

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The Correlation between Type of Intracranial Hematoma with The Incidence and Severity of Post Traumatic Headache (PTH)

Abstract

Background and Objective: Headache occurs after Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is known as Post Traumatic Headache (PTH), which could manifest after a mild, moderate, or severe head injury. The aim of this study is to evaluate the correlation between type of intracranial hematoma with the incidence and severity of PTH.

Subject and Method: This prospective observational cohort study was performed in 31 patients aged from 13–59 years old with mild or moderate TBI using a consecutive sampling retrieval. Parameters recorded in this study were age, gender, weight, GCS, type of hematoma intracranial, the incidence of PTH, and severity of pain of PTH using the numeric rating score (NRS) score. Linear correlation analysis of two variables was calculated using Spearman correlation analysis. The correlation is significant if the correlation coefficient (R) > 0.4 and $p < 0.05$.

Result: One hundred percent of subdural hematoma (SDH) and intracerebral hematoma (ICH) patients were experienced PTH and only 70,6% in epidural hematoma (EDH) patients. PTH also found in 33.3% of patient with depressed fracture without intracranial bleeding.

Conclusion: Hematoma under duramater causes the highest incidence of PTH.

Key words: intracranial hematoma, numeric rating scale, traumatic brain injury, post traumatic headache

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